

WOMEN UPSET MURPHY'S BIG STEAM ROLLER

Miss Elisabeth Marbury
Beaten by Fair Demo-
crats' Convention.

SLATED FOR BIG FOUR
Mrs. Colbert Noses Out
Boss's Choice at Sug-
gestion Meeting.

CONVENTION IS ON TO-DAY
Resolution Urging Defeat of
Senator Wadsworth for Suf-
frage Stand Is Offered.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The steam roller which Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall sent to Albany to attend and have charge of the convention of Democratic women held here to-day in advance of the unofficial New York State convention of the party to-morrow functioned perfectly under the leadership of Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby as presiding officer until it came to the matter of selecting the three women who are to be recommended to the convention to-morrow as the women's choice for places on the Big Four to go to the San Francisco convention.

Having felt the pulse of the people down in the Wigwam on Fourteenth street, Mr. Murphy had decided that Miss Elisabeth Marbury was to be high woman in the voting and that she should be a member of the Big Four. At first Mrs. Crosby piloted the steam roller with skill and efficiency, throttling any attempt to pin the anti-suffrage tag on Miss Marbury and at the same time gently squashing a movement aimed at a referendum on the prohibition amendment.

It was then felt that the convention was well in hand, and the work of nominating the choices for the Big Four was begun. And at the end of the running of the votes showed that Mrs. Elisabeth Colbert of Albany was first with eighty-eight votes, while Miss Marbury was second with forty-two votes. Mrs. Colbert is almost unknown to Mr. Murphy.

Demand That Winner Quit.
After the ballots had been counted there was an insistent and somewhat noisy demand by friends of other candidates that Mrs. Colbert withdraw. They declared that it was not fair, that the convention had been packed with her friends here in her home town, and that candidates from other parts of the State did not have a chance. Miss Anne Matthews of the Nineteenth New York District led the demand, and Mrs. Colbert finally declared herself out of the race. Then her friends protested, and she consented to remain on the slate.

All this was accomplished, however, with a great deal of language being used in varying ways and probably the hottest political scramble New York women have ever had had taken place.

"We've had a hell of a time in here," remarked one woman as she opened the doors of the convention hall after it was all over. Almost everybody else who had been inside agreed that this was so.

At first it was believed that Mr. Murphy would be a "good sport" and stand by the result of the convention's voting. But he was burned late to-night that the Big Four and his cabinet had reached a decision to steam roller the work of the women. They are to take the ground that Mrs. Colbert's selection was an accident, that it was not fair, and that she should be removed from the slate.

For the second woman delegate at large Boss Murphy wants Miss Harriet Jay Mills of Syracuse, but she has said she does not want to go to San Francisco. He has offered to Miss Mary E. Moran of Buffalo, or it is not improbable that the men will receive three of the four delegates and that Miss Marbury will be the only woman on the list.

Iron River Miners Dig Up Their Buried Liquor

IRON RIVER, Mich., Feb. 25.—Iron River miners worked far into the night to-night at their usual occupation. The "ore" they brought to the surface, however, was liquor buried two days ago when word of Major Dalrymple's contemplated "armed invasion" first came.

"We took our supplies out in the woods and buried them," citizens laughingly admitted.

ROPER GIVES JOY TO THE CLUBMAN

Summer Cottager Also May
Move His Liquor Stock
as He Flits.

BOON TO CONGRESSMEN
Those From Long Arid States
Can Carry Their Baggage
Home From Capital.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—United States Senators and Representatives and the wealthy—in fact all those fortunate persons with two or more domiciles—can transport all the whiskey, wine or other intoxicants they desire from one to the other in interstate or other commerce, without fear of the constitutional amendment or the Volstead enforcement act.

It was learned to-day that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper has issued a formal ruling on the subject permitting such transportation from domicile to domicile at the owner's will and some members of Congress at least have taken advantage of the ruling.

Under the law a person may have intoxicants in his domicile, and it is held that a domicile may be moved. Wealthy persons with more than one domicile and members of Congress raised an issue as to whether their supply could be moved from one place of occupancy to another. Because of the number of appeals Commissioner Roper issued a formal ruling. This ruling is general and provides merely that the liquor may be transported from one domicile to the other. No permit is necessary, and the "supply" can be moved with or without household furniture or with or without baggage.

To insure safe conduct, and non-interference, however, permits for such moving may be granted by the Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner, and members of Congress have availed themselves of the permit privilege.

A man living at a club in the summer while his family is at the seashore or in the mountains can take his locker supply home when the family returns. He can take it back to the club when the family leaves him upon his own resources again. In fact, that strong drink can follow the family around on the long range from Palm Beach to Bar Harbor just like the hatbox or the wardrobe trunk.

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ARNSTEIN WILL SURRENDER IF BAIL IS \$50,000

But Dooling Insists on
\$100,000 for Accused Bond
Theft 'Master Mind.'

LAWYER MAKES OFFER
Says He Could Produce In-
dicted Man Almost Im-
mediately.

MISS BRICE SUBPOENAED
Two More Thefts of Securities
Totalling \$95,000 Are
Reported.

An offer to surrender "Nicky" Arnstein, accused of being the "master mind" of a plot to steal \$50,000 worth of bonds from messenger boys in the Wall Street district, was made yesterday to John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, by William J. Fallon, Arnstein's newly engaged counsel, on condition that the authorities would agree to liberate him upon \$50,000 bail. The negotiations ended abruptly when Mr. Dooling announced his determination of insisting that the bail be \$100,000.

Although Fallon declared he was unaware of Arnstein's exact whereabouts, he said he believed he could produce him at the District Attorney's office either last night or to-day if his offer met with favor. The police were confident last night that the fugitive was in or about the city and they redoubled their efforts to discover his hiding place.

Fallon, who has an office at 149 Broadway, was called into the case by Arnstein's wife, Fannie Brice of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, who was perhaps the most sought after young woman in town in the afternoon. Three process servers from the Federal court and one from the District Attorney's office arrived about the city for two and a half hours in an endeavor to find her.

At 4:30 o'clock one of the former succeeded in serving her with a subpoena at the New Amsterdam Theatre. It requires her to appear before Alexander Ghicrist, special commissioner in bankruptcy, at the Federal Building at 11 o'clock to-day for an examination designed to discover the extent and whereabouts of her husband's assets.

Actress Falls to Appear.
Mrs. Arnstein left her home at 1 West Eighty-second street before noon yesterday. Invitations had been extended for her to appear at 2 o'clock both at the District Attorney's office and before Commissioner Ghicrist. No subpoenas had been issued, as Moses H. Grosman, Miss Brice's attorney, was making an effort to preserve her self-control as she approached the court room door and asked that Mr. Fallon be sent for. The conversation was then ended by the fact that it was immediately after his close that Mr. Fallon telephoned his offer to surrender Arnstein to Mr. Dooling's office.

Superfluous to ask \$100,000 bail in this case, Fallon declared. "If the amount were cut in half Arnstein might be able to raise it and surrender himself."

In the afternoon Eugene F. McGee, Fallon's law partner, said: "Arnstein is absolutely innocent and the real thieves are framing him in order to save themselves. We can prove this at the proper time, but we don't want him in the Tombs when he ought to be out on fair bail, so that he can aid us in the proper preparation of his case."

Miss Brice finally was served with Judge Hand's subpoena when she appeared at the New Amsterdam Theatre for rehearsal at 4:30 o'clock. One other process server was waiting for her at the Criminal Courts Building, while the third had started for the Bronx County Court House. She refused to talk to reporters and said she had "talked too much already."

OWEN ATTACKS HOLD ON EGYPT IN TREATY PLAN

Oklahoma Senator Proposes
That British Grip Be
Defined Clearly.

MAJORITY SUPPORTS IT
Defeat of Entire Covenant
Now Seems Certain When
Voting Is Reached.

DEBATE RENEWED TO-DAY
Irreconcilables Prepared to
Side With Lodge or Hitch-
cock, to Suit Occasion.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—On the eve of the renewal of the peace treaty fight in the Senate to-morrow, with both sides admitting the virtual impossibility of ratification, another serious complication has arisen. It relates to the attitude of this country toward the British protectorate over Egypt.

A canvass of the Senate to-day indicated that a reservation on this subject drafted by Senator Owen (Oklahoma), a Democrat who hitherto has been a rather consistent supporter of the President, would be adopted as a part of the American reservation programme. The Owen reservation reads:

The protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed by the United States as vesting in Great Britain any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people, or as depriving the people of Egypt of any of their rights of self government.

Object of Reservation.
The feeling has been growing in the Senate for several months that the United States could not consistently become a party to a treaty which might leave in doubt the rights of the Egyptians to self-determination. It has been explained by Senator Owen that it is not his intention to interfere in the affairs of Great Britain, but merely to prevent the appearance of approval by the United States of the subjugation of a foreign people by the British Empire. It is realized, however, that the Owen reservation will not be received by Great Britain with pleasure, and that it is likely to become another stone in the path of ratification.

The swing of sentiment in favor of the Owen reservation is further evidence that the longer the treaty discussion lasts the more objections to the instrument are found and the less likely it is to be ratified without important reservations.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, and other loyal followers of President Wilson admitted to-day that the outlook for ratification of the treaty was getting worse almost daily. It is in this pessimistic frame of mind that the Senate will resume consideration of the instrument to-morrow.

Irreconcilables in Control.
Sixty-four votes for ratification simply cannot be counted no matter what sort of a combination of reservations is taken into consideration. Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, Senator Hitchcock, the members of the "irreconcilable" and mild reservationist groups have been engaged in close figuring for the last forty hours and they cannot see anything ahead but defeat for the resolution of ratification in whatever form it may come finally before the Senate for a vote.

Not only is every one of the original Lodge reservations likely to be adopted by a majority vote either in substance or absolutely unchanged in wording, but there are indications that several new reservations may command a majority. The Owen reservation on Egypt is an example.

COLBY NAMED FOR LANSING'S POST; SENATE PROBABLY WILL CONFIRM, BUT FITNESS MAY BE QUESTIONED

PREMIERS GET
WILSON'S NOTE

Supreme Council to Draft an
Answer on Adriatic
Message To-day.

BRITISH FAVOR PUBLICITY
Important Announcement to
Be Made Soon on Finances
and Exchange.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Feb. 25.—President Wilson's note on the Adriatic imbroglio was received by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to-day. A formal answer to the President will be drafted by the council to-morrow, which has been set aside for consideration of the note, which so far has had only a cursory reading. It was authoritatively said to-day that the question of the Italian-Jugo-Slav claims will not be taken up for final disposition at this time.

The meeting of the council will end next Saturday, leaving the final touches to the Turkish treaty to the drafting experts and the Council of Ambassadors in Paris. Before the Premiers adjourn their meeting, however, an important announcement will be made by them on international finance and exchange. Fiscal, commercial and banking experts of the allied countries have been called to appear before the council on Friday. The digestion of the facts which they will present to the Premiers and a pronouncement by the council on these facts will be the last work of the present meeting.

Nitti Sees Need of U. S. Aid.
The breaking up of the present meeting is generally attributed to the weakness of Premier Nitti of Italy returning to Rome. Although no official reason was given for his return persons close to the conference reiterated the declaration that the Italian public opinion that the aid of America was essential to Italy's economic life.

"Italian newspapers admit that America holds the knife handle, a situation which is not pleasant to Premier Nitti and his note, 'President Wilson, in his note, has made it clear that the American knife will cut, first the economic and then the political arteries of Italy in case there is a settlement of the Adriatic dispute to which he cannot agree.'"

Persons in close touch with Premier Nitti believe that he will be successful in diverting Italian attention from the fatigues of international cooperation and solidarity, and the necessity for forgetting the strictly political and even military issues which came out of the war.

Bankers to Have Conference.
It is generally believed here that the financial pronouncement by the council will be confined to generalities, leaving the details of international action to the bankers, who will be called on to meet for this purpose by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, next week, and for the financial conference to be called by the Council of the League of Nations later. This league conference, it was said, will consist only of government experts, with no bankers or outsiders in it.

The Turkish treaty and also perhaps the Hungarian pact will be completed in principle before the council adjourns. The council devoted to-day to working out the details of the Turkish peace and the reply to the Hungarian observations. Number of these treaties, it was said, will be published until both are completed.

Following the same principle, the correspondence between President Wilson and the Premiers over the Adriatic question will not be published until the dispatch of the Premiers' reply to the President's note, which probably will be forwarded to Washington by the end of this week. The British Government is thoroughly in accord with the President's viewpoint that the whole correspondence should be published.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS NEAR

While Allies Are Drifting To-
ward It, Lenin Is Mod-
ifying Bolshevism.

HIS IDEAL IMPRACTICAL
Policy of Putting Russia on
Trial, London Believes, Will
Lead to Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—President Wilson's reply to the allied Powers, says "Pettinax," writing in the "Echo de Paris," is most moderate in form and does not contain the menace to withdraw from European affairs, but in substance stands by the Adriatic plan of December 9.

Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand, he adds, will consider the note and the attitude they will take to-day, and it is to be presumed that Premier Nitti allows them Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand will try once again to bring the Italian representatives and the Jugo-Slavs together.

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LONDON, Feb. 25.—Since the action of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference in Paris last month, when they lifted the blockade against Soviet Russia, events have moved slowly but surely toward a definition of the future position of the Bolsheviks as a permanent element in European, if not in world, economy. The somewhat cryptic statement by the Supreme Council yesterday, indicating a more tolerant attitude toward Russia, placed together with significant remarks made to the correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD here by responsible bankers, permits the following deductions:

1. Not only bankers and financiers, but Prime Ministers and military tacticians admit in the light of recent occurrences that it is folly to believe that the Bolsheviks can be effaced for all time by any major operation, no matter what its character, because Bolshevism, in so far as certain political means are concerned, is here to stay.

System Believed Impractical.
2. Statesmen in all parts of the world are becoming convinced of what capitalists long have known, that Russia's anomalous economy will not stand the acid test of practicability, and the quickest way to defeat it is by exposure to contact with the outside world, and not by isolation, which only brings on more financial complications.

3. Lenin and his followers are coming to their senses no less than are the nations which have until now held Bolshevism in abhorrence. He discovered—and acted on his discovery—that there is no substitute for work; that Russia must have a regular monetary system, loans, and wages; that even despotic capital must again be invited to come in and develop the country.

What has decided the outside world is that Lenin in bringing about a modification of Bolshevism and reducing it to a basis approaching common sense has realized most of the Bolshevik means of things, while abandoning the Bolshevik principles.

Lenine Changing Red System.
Lenine further carried out this deception in names into the reorganization of internal industries. At first the factory overseers were elected by the workmen, but this became impracticable because every factory developed a political 'horde' of favoritism. Lenin now has established a system of dictators who oversee the work. They are nothing more than primary superintendents. They are appointed by the State, but private capital again enters Russia. It will be an easy step to transfer the appointive power from the State to the private owners and thus restore the private management.

On all railroads and in factories Lenin has reestablished the jony system to reward efficient workmen. This is to be done by the council adjourns. The council devoted to-day to working out the details of the Turkish peace and the reply to the Hungarian observations. Number of these treaties, it was said, will be published until both are completed.

Wilson Surprises Leaders in Both Parties by the Nomination.

APPOINTEE IS SILENT
Returns to New York Home
to Await Action by
the Senate.

G. O. P. NOT TO OPPOSE
Is President's Affair, View of
Foes in Appointment to
Shipping Board.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Wilson sent to-day to the Senate the nomination of Bainbridge Colby (N. Y.), to succeed Secretary Lansing. The selection was a great surprise to Republicans and even more to the Democrats, chiefly because of Mr. Colby's varied affiliations in recent years. It came as a distinct shock to prominent Administration Democrats who believe in party regularity.

ASQUITH WINS OVER LABORITE

Result Expected, but Is Bitter
Pill for the Coalition
Leaders.

JOLT FOR THE WORKERS
Already Talk of Liberal Com-
bination for Opposition
to Lloyd George.

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LONDON, Feb. 25.—Although expected by experienced political observers, the election of Herbert H. Asquith to the House of Commons in the Paisley bye election was a disagreeable pill for the coalition leaders to swallow, and jolted those labor politicians who predicted a victory for their candidate in the three cornered struggle.

The leader of the old Liberal party has come back and there is already talk of a Liberal coalition instead of a Labor coalition to oppose the Lloyd George following.

The results as announced this afternoon showed Mr. Asquith, the Liberal nominee, polled 14,738 votes, against 11,902 for J. M. Bigger, the Labor candidate, and 3,795 for J. A. D. MacKean, Coalition-Unionist.

Mr. Asquith will reenter Commons strong in his opposition to Labor's demand for nationalization of the coal mines and other basic British industries, and equally opposed to the carrying out of Premier David Lloyd George's election pledge to "make Germany pay the cost of the war."

In his campaign the Liberal leader made plain his stand on these two big questions which have rocked Great Britain. He was just as firm in his position to the nationalization demands of Labor as he was to his chief political antagonist's election pledges, and every weeknight by Premier Lloyd George on his election campaign stand to "make Germany pay" was but a new signal for Mr. Asquith to turn the full force of his logic and eloquence against the Premier's efforts in the Treaty of Versailles, which he strongly assailed as impossible of carrying out.

Mr. Asquith's attitude towards the question of peace with the Bolsheviks undoubtedly will be another point on which he will differ with Premier Lloyd George. In his campaign speeches he declared strongly for keeping hands off the internal affairs of Russia. However, whether he would go as far as to make a peace with the Soviet Government remains to be seen.

It is believed among the persons favoring revision of the Treaty of Versailles that Mr. Asquith will stand solidly with them. He has declared that it was not conceivable that Germany with her crippled resources could meet the terms of the peace treaty imposed on her. He asserted that it was more important for the permanent interests of the world to accelerate as far as possible the restoration of the normal economic life of Europe, "in which Germany must continue to be an important factor." He was for fixing in the treaty the total inability of Germany, which is nowhere defined in the Versailles pact.

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Prior to 1912 Mr. Colby was a Republican. He came into prominence as a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt in the campaign of that year. In 1914, when Col. Roosevelt gave his support to Charles E. Hughes in the Presidential race, Mr. Colby went on the stump in favor of the reelection of President Wilson.

Mr. Colby declined to make any statement regarding his politics when questioned as he was leaving the White House to-day.

Mr. Colby's name had not been mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. Lansing. The announcement made at the White House at the close of a long conference between the President and Mr. Colby brought the second big surprise in Administration selections to office during the last twenty-four hours. The first was that of Charles R. Crane of Chicago to be Minister to China, also a former Republican.

The situation in the Senate leads to the belief that Mr. Colby's nomination will be confirmed, although not without considerable questioning and delay. Some Republican Senators frankly said that they did not regard him as temperamentally suited for the office of Secretary of State. However, most of them are willing to leave that responsibility upon the President.

Served in Shipping Board.
Mr. Colby served for two years under President Wilson as a member of the Shipping Board. He was nominated to the position in the summer of 1917 and his confirmation was held up a considerable period because of vigorous objection on the part of some members of the Senate, including both Senators Wadsworth (N. Y.) and Caidler (N. Y.).

The general view of the Senators now is that the circumstances are not parallel to the one which led to the nomination of Mr. Colby to the Shipping Board this morning at the request of the President in company with Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint. In view of the announcement yesterday that Mr. Wilson had selected the new Secretary of State, it was at once rumored that it might be Mr. Colby who had been chosen, but this was not made known until almost an hour later.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, announced the appointment, and said that Mr. Colby had accepted. When Mr. Colby left the White House he said:

"I think good taste counsels only the briefest of statements until such time as the Senate acts upon my nomination. I may say that I had no personal conference with the President which impressed me with the great confidence he placed in me. I hope I shall not prove inadequate in the performance of the great duties."